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nat. Immigration by Deception

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HUNDREDS of thousands of alien "refugees" have poured into this country during the last several years through a tricky device that has now been revealed by a California legal test as a piece of pharisaical deception.

The background setting of this great refugee hoax is interwoven with the story of mass immigration into this country which began before the turn of the century, after our basically Christian founders and their bloodstock had blueprinted and built America into a land of great prosperity. The consequent allurements for industrial labor brought hundreds of thousands of aliens—largely from Eastern Europe. This was possible because there were then few entry restrictions.

It was out of this immigration experience that our nation soon realized the importance of protecting its citizens and institutions by establishing reasonable curbs on the kinds and numbers of people coming to these shores. This awakening came after we found that this mass inflow had brought many problems, including militant socialism under the driving influence of such immigrants as Morris Hillquit, Sidney Hillman and other alien radicals. These early immigrants, few of whom knew our language or traditions, were organized by smart leaders into nationality federations (Russian Federation, Jewish Federation, Polish Federation, etc.) where they were easily manipulated for mass political action. It was out of these federations that the Socialist movement, and later the American Communist Party, developed.

When the varied effects of this early mass invasion became alarmingly clear, bringing entirely new problems to the American scene, our Congress, pushed by an awakened public, began seeking legal ways to establish protection. The danger was heightened by World War I which started a further exodus from Europe. Our first attempt at protection was the Immigration Act of 1917. This was followed by an Act in 1921 that established the beginning of a "quota system" and this was strengthened by the Immigration Act of 1924 which also included a "national origin" regulation. These were early and rather futile attempts to curb mass entry. During 1921 and 1922, 800,000 aliens came in. Henry H. Curran, then Immigration Commissioner of New York, said: "We cannot properly say who should come in and who should not when they come in such droves that we are compelled to inspect them at the rate of an immigrant a minute." Pro-immigrationists seemed to want continued immigration on a scale that would make careful screening impossible.

In 1933 came the New Deal with a general breakdown of the immigration restraints previously established. Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins arrogated to herself in 1933 the authority to revoke an established entry fingerprinting rule. During the following New Deal years, with the swelling bureaucracy of alien-minded people coming to power in Washington, immigration policies went on a rampage. This was accentuated by World War II when upheaval and anti-Jewish policies became dominant in some countries of Europe.

Slipping aliens into this country became a widely practiced business. Rules and regulations on immigration were quietly ignored. Typical of newspaper reports exposing conditions was a story in the *Chicago Tribune*, December 21, 1949, headed "DPs Illegally Flooding U. S., Congress Told." This story, among other things, explained that Congressman Ed Gossett (Texas), who had just completed an inspection of New York's immigration service, charged that there were more than 200,000 aliens in the New York district alone who were illegally in the United States.

THE immigration situation became so intolerable during the late 'forties that an intensive study looking toward corrective measures was undertaken by a congressional group headed by the late Senator Patrick McCarran of Nevada, Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee. This investigation covered approximately five years and culminated in the 1952 passage of our present basic Immigration and Nationality Act, better known as the Walter-McCarran Act.

While this study was being made and before a basic immigration act could be formulated and passed, the pro-immigration leaders, realizing that they must act vigorously if they were to get a large number of aliens in ahead of its passage, developed a new "emergency" strategy. The war situation in Europe with attendant publicity concerning displaced persons created a natural and ideal basis for an emotional appeal to bring these "displaced persons" to America.

To promote this appeal, besides the powerful Lehman-Celler phalanx, there was organized the "Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons" in New York City, heavily financed by the pro-immigration bloc, with Earl G. Harrison, a former Commissioner of Immigration, as symbol chairman. His record made him a logical choice for the job. A *Saturday Evening Post* article, February 8, 1947, reported that Harrison in 1943, when he was Commissioner of Immigration, ordered discontinuance of the classification "Hebrew" and thereafter all immigrant Jews were to be "listed racially under the countries of their birth." The article further said—"Whatever its intent, the effect of the Harrison ruling has been to conceal for the past four years just what proportion of America's new immigration has been Jewish." The "four years" have now lengthened to fifteen and no record of Jewish immigration has been kept since 1943. Hence the Jewish population of America is completely unrecorded and unknown—except for such convenient figures as organizations like the American Jewish Committee choose to announce. It was mainly Jewish opposition that recently caused the designation of "religion" to be dropped in the coming 1960 census.

This "Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons" reportedly spent over a million dollars lobbying for admission of aliens into America. Pressure finally succeeded in getting the Displaced Persons Act through in June, 1948, admitting 200,000 "displaced persons." This, however, did not satisfy the insatiable pro-immigrationists. The *New York Times*, July 25, 1948, carried a story headed: "DP Act Denounced by Jewish Groups." Nine Jewish groups issued vehement protest to some of

the restrictions in the law, such as preferential treatment for agricultural workers and the requirement that entering aliens should have assured homes and jobs. The Jewish groups called on Congress to rewrite the legislation and allow greater entry. This protest claimed that the law was discriminatory toward Jews and Catholics. A leading Catholic paper (*The Tablet*, March 5, 1949) denied any such Catholic complaint.

This rallying cry for the next Congress to rewrite the Immigration Act was carried forward with intensity by the pro-immigration "liberal" coalition of which the racial groups were the most articulate. The Communist press was also beating its pro-immigration drums. The result was that Congress did amend the Act to permit entry of 400,000 instead of the original 200,000 aliens specified. This was done in the face of urgent admonition to Congress not to yield to pressure while study was yet in progress. Senator McCarran sent a warning cable from Europe where he and other congressional leaders were examining the displaced persons camps from which the aliens were to come.

The passing years have disclosed how tragically prophetic those warnings were—but the opposition could not prevail against the highly organized and well-financed blocs that were demanding more and more of their kind, undoubtedly for the greater political impact-power it would give them.

Based upon the results of the five year study, Congress, in June of 1952, passed the Walter-McCarran Act which now stands as our basic immigration law. The purpose of this legislation was to establish reasonable quotas and regulations to protect native Americans from the hordes that would otherwise come here.

But again this did not satisfy the pro-immigrationists. It is clear now that they want an open gate with no barriers. Immediately this protective law was passed a strange assortment of activists began a clamorous and impassioned drive to discredit and destroy it. President Truman, with obvious obedience to these minority groups, promptly vetoed the bill. But an aroused Congress promptly overrode his veto.

Then President Truman, responding again to the minorities, appointed a "Commission" to "study" the law—a gesture clearly designed to give official status to further agitation against it. This "Commission" headed by Philip B. Perlman and Harry N. Rosenfield turned out a report blasting the law and demanding admission of from 100,000 to 200,000 more aliens than the law called for. About this same time Congressman Jacob Javits (now Senator Javits), who was elected to Congress as a liberal Republican with the co-backing of the leftist Liberal Party of New York, introduced a bill calling for admittance of 500,000 more aliens than permitted under the Walter-McCarran Act.

Typical of the attacks on the law, as it was passed, was that of Chicago's leading Jewish paper (*Sentinel*) which called it "infamous" and further said, "We must establish without delay a 'National Committee for Repeal of the Walter-McCarran Act.'" This call was answered promptly by the birth of an organization in New York called "National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Acts." By combining the fight against both the Mc-

Carran Immigration Act and the Internal Security Act the drive coincided perfectly with the Communist "party line."

NOW we come to the heart of this report. The foregoing has been a necessary prologue to the culminating fraud practiced on the American people to circumvent the 1952 Walter-McCarran Act.

When the pro-immigrationists found that strong public sentiment was behind the Walter-McCarran Act with its quota safeguards they devised a scheme of evasion in the form of a special "Refugee Relief Act" calling for admission of 240,000 refugee-alien over and above the established quotas.

This was introduced in Congress in May 1953, soon after Eisenhower took office. When Congress received the Bill coldly, strong White House pressure was quickly thrown behind it. One explanation of this was a charge that, during the Eisenhower election campaign, someone in authority had assured the New York minority bloc leaders, who exercise powerful influence over that State's strategic 45 electoral votes, that if Mr. Eisenhower were elected "something would be done" about immigration.

And something was done! Congressional coldness began to melt when the right man from the White House was given the job of getting this special "refugee" Bill passed. The "right man" was Max Rabb, who had succeeded David K. Niles as White House "minority" functionary.

The story of how Rabb was given the job of pushing this Bill was told by the *Boston Post*, August 9, 1953. The *Post* said that no one thought the Bill "had a ghost of a chance" and then continued with this explanation: "It was pushed through Congress by one man—a Bostonian, Max Rabb—who was handed the job by the President via the office of Governor Adams, the President's assistant. Rabb is Adams' assistant." This Administration-pressured Bill, as passed permitted entrance of 214,000 extra "refugees."

Included in this Act, as in certain others, was some deceptive wording clearly intended to allay opposition fears and get the Bill passed. We quote:

"Except as otherwise herein provided, no visa shall be issued to any alien under this Act unless an assurance, in accordance with regulations promulgated pursuant to the Act, shall first have been given by a citizen or citizens of the United States that such alien, if admitted into the United States, will be suitably employed without displacing some other person from employment and that such alien and the members of such alien's family who shall accompany such alien and who propose to live with such alien will not become public charges and will have housing without displacing some other person from such housing. . . . The assurance shall be submitted to the Administrator and it shall be the duty of the Administrator to verify the authenticity and bona fides of such assurances and such assurances shall be subject to final acceptance and approval by consular and immigration officers. Blanket assurances, or assurances not submitted by a responsible citizen or citizens, shall not be considered as

satisfying the requirements of this section. . . . Each assurance shall be a personal obligation of the individual citizen or citizens giving or submitting such assurance."

A California test case has now revealed the seductive falsity of these assuring words. Typical of certain other States, California has many aliens in its mental institutions. Of the estimated 3,500 aliens in this State's mental hospitals, at an annual cost of around \$6,000,000, there are some 500 who can be classified as "refugees."

The *Oakland (Cal.) Tribune*, July 25, 1957, carried a corroborating story from which we quote:

"State Atty. Gen. Edmund G. Brown [since elected Governor] has asked Governor Goodwin Knight for his opinion on possible court action to collect money spent for the care of aliens in State mental hospitals. Brown said yesterday the hospitals were caring for some 500 aliens who had been admitted to the United States under the Displaced Persons Act of 1948. He said the care of these patients is costing State taxpayers about \$750,000 a year."

The Attorney General went on to say that these persons had been admitted under assurances given by sponsors that the aliens would not become State charges. This interview with the then Attorney General Brown carried an astonishing statement from a public official. Again we quote:

"Brown also said that 'a humanitarian aspect is involved' since it appeared that should California succeed in collecting the amount due for the patients' care 'a serious curtailment of the refugee problem would result.'" (emphasis supplied)

Attorney General Brown did, however, at the request of California's Mental Hygiene Department, institute a test suit to collect \$4,721 from one Samuel Renel, a retired New York dress designer, and his wife—immigrants themselves from Eastern Europe. The suit was based on the fact that Renel had signed an "assurance" to secure the admittance of his wife's nephew under the Refugee Act. After being here two years, this alien suffered a mental breakdown. He was first treated in New York, then was admitted to a California State hospital in 1951. He remained a State-charge patient until 1955, but is now living in New York, reportedly cured.

The suit was filed in the City Court of New York, where Justice Henry Silverman rendered a decision for the Renels and against the California taxpayers. He decided that these sponsorship assurances carry no financial obligation and are only "moral" gestures! This decision, in the face of the wording previously quoted, shows that Judge Silverman has followed the logic of Justice Felix Frankfurter who, in a Supreme Court opinion in 1944, said: "The notion that because the words of a statute are plain, its meaning also is plain, is merely pernicious over-simplification."

California's Attorney General was quoted in the *San Francisco Examiner*, October 13, 1957, as saying the suit had been filed because "so many immigrants are being treated in our mental institutions that they are becoming a real burden to the State."

Another interesting angle to this suit was that California's Attorney General invited New York's Attorney General to join in the effort to get redress for taxpayers as there are even more aliens in New York's mental institutions. This invitation was *declined*. However, there were numerous so-called "charitable" organizations ready and eager to join the action—which they did as "friends of the court" in defense of the Renels and against the praying taxpayers.

California appealed the case and the New York Appellate Term upheld (without opinion) the Silverman findings. American taxpayers, hooked by this immigration deception, can expect little relief from further appeal in view of the present temper of the United States Supreme Court. Under this false screen the country has been flooded with hundreds of thousands of aliens.

Many of them—no one can know how many—have become taxpayer burdens. In periods of depression these people can deprive native Americans of needed jobs. They can make housing problems acute.

NOW that this deception has been revealed, the only safeguard for the future is for an alert citizenry to become articulate in demanding, from both Congress and the White House, that strong protection shall be given American citizens in all matters of immigration and that, in common justice to the great American majority, "minority pressure groups" be disregarded.

America's honored traditions must not be destroyed by mass immigration. The American people have been imposed upon by this deception. It is up to them to see that such a deception does not happen again.

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